It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope's Sappho to Phaon.

3. To treat with rudeness, to reproach.

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused* them shamefully, and spake proudly. 1 *Mac.* vii. 34.

Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd,
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

The next criticism upon the stars seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every-where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use. *Parad. Lost, b.* iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly encrease. *Swift for Advancem. of Relig.*

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abused me, and, after the *abuse*, forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong. *Sampf. Agon.*

ABU'SER. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. He that makes an ill use.
2. He that deceives.

Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear. *Denh. Sophy.*

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
4. A ravisher, a violater.

ABU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Practising abuse.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe. *Pope's Miscell.*

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To persecute the muse's fame,
On poets in all times *abusive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive pow'r. *Roscommon.*

3. Deceitful; a sense little used, yet not improper.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum*. *Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.*

ABU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Improperly, by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.*

2. Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *abuse*.] The quality of being abusive; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.
These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound:
The fine may spare these well, yet not go less. *Herbert.*

To ABU'T. *v. n.* obsolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
Perilous the narrow ocean parts asunder. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

In entering the same, we will first pitch at the Looes, two several corporations, distinguished by the addition of east and west, *abutting* upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ABU'TTAL. *n. s.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Dict.*

ABU'TMENT. *n. s.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABY'SM. *n. s.* [*abysme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abime*.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abysm* of hell. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

ABY'SS. *n. s.* [*abyssus*, Lat. Ἄβυσσος, bottomless, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 405.

2. A great depth, a gulph.

The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell:
The weeping statues did the wars foretell,
And holy sweat from brazen idols fell. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.* i.

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* x.

If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things, that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehension. *Locke.*

4. The body of waters supposed at the center of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally understood by the great *abyss*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theor. Earth.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

AC, AK, or AKE.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, signify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak. *Gibson's Camden.*

ACACIA. n. s. [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence. *Dictionaire de Comm. Savary, Trevoux.*
2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudacacia*, or *Virginian acacia*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, wrapped in a fimbriated membrane, which afterwards becomes a pod, opening into two parts, in which are contained several kidney-shaped seeds. *Millar.*

ACADE'MIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians*.

ACADE'MICK. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade in a dictatorial style, and shall be lavish in the praise of the author; while, at the same time, persons well skilled in those different subjects, hear the tattle with contempt. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 5.

ACADE'MICK. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While thro' poetic scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Dunciad, b.* iv. *l.* 481.

ACADE'MICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness at his house at Lampsie in South Wales; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton.*

ACADEMI'CIAN. *n. s.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

ACA'DEMIST. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'CADEMY. *n. s.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our court shall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. An university.
4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.

ACANTHUS. n. s. [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either side
Acanthus, and each od'rous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b.* iv. *l.* 696.

ACATALE'CTIC. *n. s.* [ἀκαταληκτικός, Gr.] A verse which has the compleat number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE'LERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to encrease.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 307.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Opties.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space
Returning, with *accelerated* course,
The rushing comet to the sun descends. *Thomf. Sum. l.* 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts's Impr.*

ACCELERA'TION. *n. s.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes, will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*accenfio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes likewise an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, break their limbs, shake the earth, and force coals, stones, and other bodies, even though they be of very great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Natural History, p.* iv.

A'CCENT. *n. s.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder's Elem.*

3. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,
In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

Winds on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear;
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryd. Virg. Past.* 3.

4. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
When fair occasion shews the springing gale. *Prior.*

To ACCE'NT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. *Locke on Education*, § 177.

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies! *Wotton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accentuate*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.
2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCEPT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand, *Malachi*, i. 10.

Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway,
Yet have your humour most when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. In the language of the bible, to *accept persons*, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job*, xiii. 10.

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis*, xxxii. 20.

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable. See ACCEPTABLE.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent in the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,
And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Parad. Lost, b.* ii.

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift's Proj. &c.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he spent the remainder of his life at Ripaille, and died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison on Italy.*

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjuncton. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

ACCE'PTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please; with the particle *to*. For the accent, see ACCEPTABLE.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education*, § 145.

ACCE'PTANCE. *n. s.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws be now used amongst them? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

Thus I imbolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Lost, b.* viii. *l.* 435.

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or understood; acceptation.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most

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